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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/538,877	10/06/2006	Andreas Kramer	124157	8829
27049	7590	12/06/2010	EXAMINER	
OLIFF & BERRIDGE, PLC P.O. BOX 320850 ALEXANDRIA, VA 22320-4850				MCCULLEY, MEGAN CASSANDRA
ART UNIT		PAPER NUMBER		
1767				
NOTIFICATION DATE		DELIVERY MODE		
12/06/2010		ELECTRONIC		

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

OfficeAction27049@oliff.com
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Response to Amendment

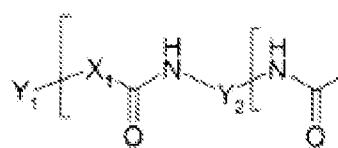
The after final amendments are entered since no further search or consideration is required and they raise no issues of new matter. Newly amended claim 22 incorporates the limitations of claim 24. Therefore, the rejections of claim 24 found in the final Office action now apply to newly amended claim 22.

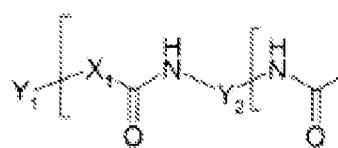
Applicant's arguments filed November 10, 2010 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

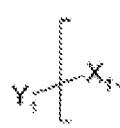
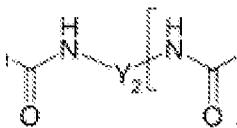
Applicant's argument that the Office alleges that Suga teaches an embodiment for compound (B-1) that does not include a reacted blocking agent is not persuasive.

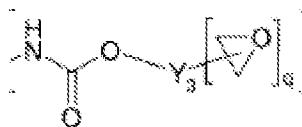
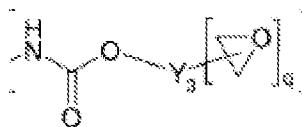


Examples of blocked isocyanate groups are:  and . This shows that there are several blocked isocyanate groups in the claimed compound. Suga teaches polyisocyanates (para. 137) having at least one blocked isocyanate group (para. 132) further reacted with an epoxy compound having a hydroxyl group (par. 136). Since there are more than one isocyanate group in a polyisocyanate, having at least one blocked isocyanate group results in the possibility of having multiple unblocked isocyanate groups. In fact, Suga teaches reacting a diol or polyol (para. 56) with a diisocyanate (para. 51), which would "block" at least some of the isocyanate groups with



the polyol group. This corresponds to  in the claimed structure:

 from the polyol and  from the diisocyanate. This compound, having at least one blocked isocyanate group (as can be seen from the structure), is then reacted with an epoxy compound having at least one hydroxyl group, which corresponds to the rest of the claimed structure. This is essentially also an isocyanate blocking reaction. The "blocking process" referred to in paragraph 140 is the reaction of the hydroxyl group with the remaining terminal isocyanate groups since the epoxy

 blocks the isocyanate groups. This creates this  section of the claimed compound.

Further, applicant's argument that Chen desires different properties in the final product than applicant's application is not persuasive. Using the claimed compound as an impact modifier is applicant's intended use and carries little patentable weight. It is not germane that Chen does not teach how to achieve certain properties since the properties of a chemical compound are latent properties (MPEP 2145 II) and a chemical composition and its properties are inseparable (MPEP 2112.01 II).

Applicant's argument that Chen does not disclose a diol or triol having an OH equivalent weight of 600-6000 g/mol is not persuasive. As set forth in the action, Chen teaches polyols having hydroxyl numbers of 150-1000 g/mol, which overlap the claimed range (MPEP 2144.05 I).

Applicant's argument that the compound of Dalhuisen is not an impact modifier is not persuasive since this is a statement of intended use (MPEP 2111.02 II).

Applicant's argument that there is no reason or expectation of success to combine the epoxy resin of Dalhuisen with the polyurethane of Chen is not persuasive. The motivation is listed in the action, namely to rapidly increase the viscosity to make handling easier without curing the composition. There is an expectation of success since, given the similar base compound in Dalhuisen, one would expect the epoxy to react the same way with the base compound of Chen.

Correspondence

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Megan McCulley whose telephone number is (571)270-3292. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday 8:30-4:00 EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Mark Eashoo can be reached on (571) 272-1197. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should

you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Mark Eashoo/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 1767

/M. M./
Examiner, Art Unit 1767